## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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copy, or \$2 per annum. THE FABILIT THEM.

OPPOSED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- King Luan. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street,-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE OWLET-UNION THEATER, Chatham square -CROSS OF GOLD-BLACK BYED SUSAN-PHANTON LOVER-IRISH ASSURANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.—Un Monsier Qui BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Day and Kven'ng-Gitanelli-Bears, Sea Lion, and Other Custosyries

BRYANTS' MINSTERES, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broadway.-Burlesques, Songa Dances, &c.-Dixies Land. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-COOPER INSTITUTE,—EXHIBITION BY OREGON INDIAN CHIEF OF THEIR OUSTONS, CEREMONIES, DANCES, &c.

CLINTON HALL, Astor Place,-LECTURE BY W. G. DIX METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—Ensworth's Min-strees in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Monday, March 18, 1861.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city to morrow afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

From Washington we learn that the question of evenuating Fort Sumter still continues to occupy the attention of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. There seems to be no doubt that the administration has determined to withdraw Major Anderson and his troops, but how to do it appears not yet to have been settled. Numerous plans have been submitted to the President and his advisers, but none that appear to be practicable. The report of a collision between the State and federal troops in Florida meets with no credit in Washington The appointment of Commissioners by the South ern confederacy to visit England and France seems to have startled the administration, and it is said that a secret agent will be immediately despatched to inform those governments of the policy intended to be pursued in regard to the the seceded

From Charleston we learn that everything was outet, but a change in affairs was hourly anticipated. The appointment of Judge Magrath by the Confederate Congress as District. Judge for South Carolina, seemed to meet with universal favor. The floating battery is to be removed from its moorings to-day, but with no intention of at tacking Fort Sumter.

It is understood in Washington that the answer of the administration to the communication of the Commissioners from the Confederate States will be communicated to them to-day. It is said that the reneral government will decline holding cial intercourse with them.

The Southern Congress on Saturday confirmed the following persons as District Judges for the Confederate States:-A. G. Magrath for South Carolina: H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Lanier Harris, Mississippi; Thos. G. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas, and Jesse J. Fin'ey, Florida. On Saturday night the Congress adjourned to meet in Montgomery on the second Monday in May next.

By the arrival of the steamship Arabia at this port on Saturday we received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamship Australasian. She left Queenstown at her appointed time and when four days out, during a heavy gale, broke two of the flanges of her screw. After vainly endeavoring to make an American port, the captain bore up for Queenstown, which place she reached on the 3d of March, the passengers and crew all safe. The Arabia brought over the passengers of

By way of New Orleans we are in possession of a few additional items of Mexican news. So far as determined by the late Presidential election the republic is nearly equally divided between three parties. Eight States are thought to be for Juarez, representative of the Puros; eight are for Lerdo de Tejada, candidate of the extreme radicals, and six for General Ortega, representative of the army and more moderate poli ticians. It is believed, therefore, that there will be no choice by the people. The election then goes to the Congress, where Juarez, it is thought, will have a large majority. In the meantime Gen. Arteaga, the Governor of Queretaro, has put himself at the head of a movement against the Central government. The press, however, very generally condemn it, though it has advocates. A conspiracy had also been discovered at San Lais Potosi, and the city, by Gen. Doblado, declared in a state of siege. A number of the conspirators had been banished from the country. Gen. Woll escaped on the 27th of January on board of one of the Pacific steamships at Manzapillo. An attempt was made by the authorities to seize his person, but the captain refused to give

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of St. Patrick, a solemn high mass was cele brated at St. Patrick's cathedral, and an eloquen panegyric pronounced on the Apostle. In the evening Archbishop Hughes lectured at Irving Hall on the subject of Irish devotion to Catholicism to a large and attentive audience. To-day the military and civic societies will unite in a grand parade, and in the evening the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their seventy seventh anniversary by a sumptuous dinner at the

Archbishop Hughes lectured last evening at Irving Hall upon the subject of Irish devotion to Catholicism. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, was previously announced to deliver the lecture, but owing to the non-arrival of the steamship James Adger at the appointed hour, he was evidently unable to do so. In order not to disappoint the large audience which had assembled, the Archbishop took this place, and at the conclusion of his remarks made some interesting allulions to the duty of Catholics respectnig the present condition of our national affairs. A report will be found in another

The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, in

Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Dev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brookl n. The Rev. Dr. Cahill preached a stirring sermon to an over-

whelming congregation. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which has been knocked about from post to pillar for years past, will meet this morning in part No. 2 of the Common Pleas, through the courtesy of Judge Brady, who will finish the cause now pending before him in one of the chambers of the Clerk of the Common Council. The want of court accommodation is creating trouble all around, and jurors have excellent excuses to offer for non-attendance in the difficulty of finding out where the cour's sit. One of the city functionaries, on being recently remonstrated with by a Judge of the Suerior Court as to the insufficiency of the rooms allotted to that tribunal, suggested the idea of removing the Marine Court to the Superior Court and the latter to the former; but the Judge of the Superior Court, more considerate and more fa-miliar with justice than the city father, refused the advantage of such a change, saying that no doubt the lives of the Judges of the Marine Court were as precious to their families as were those o the Superior Court Justices to their wives and chitdren, and he did not think it fair to kill them off by sending them to the pent up and ill ventilated cooms which have hurried so many of our judiciary to the grave, sent the present Chief Justice to the South to repair his shattered health, and compelled another judge to resign. And still jobbers and speculators at Albany task of increasing the number of judges, whilst it is proverbial that the juries are frequently obliged to deliberate on their verdicts in rooms in which the causes have been tried, whilst the judges are compelled to walk the corridors, waiting for the result.

The Great Western stage coach from Denver city arrived at Omaha on the 16th inst., bringing eight passengers and \$6,500 in specie. The trip was accomplished in four days and twenty-two hours the quickest time ever made.

The cotton market on Saturday was steady, and closed without quotable change in prices. The transactions embraced about 1,200 bases, closing on the basis of 11%c. s 12c. Accounts from the Southern ports continue to report a decline in the receipts. The flour market was firmer, with a good demand from the trade, while prices closed at an advance of 5c a 19c per barrel. Wheat was in good request, in part for export, and closed at about 1c. per bushel higher Corn was steady and in fair demand, with pretty free sales both to the domestic trade and for experi were made at \$16 62%, and of prime at \$12 50 a \$13. Sugars were in good request, and at steady prices. The sales embraced about 1,500 hhds. Cuba, 165 boxes and 689 hhds. melado. Coffee was quiet, with limited sales at unchanged prices. Freights were more active, with more offering, especially for English ports, while rates were without change of importance. There was a good demand for charter to outside ports, and seve-

The Montgomery Commissioners to France and England—Prospective Commercial Treaties Between the Southern Confederacy and European Powers.

While Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are ventbg shortsighted spite over the evacuation of Fort Sumter, by rudely repelling the Commissioners from the seceding States, and have thus missed the favorable moment for initiating a reconstruction of the Union, the government of the new Southern republic is moulding its destinies with skill and forethought, and is compelling from its adversaries the unwilling tribute which folly ever pays to wisdom, and weakness to strength. The seifishness, inconsistency, and suicidal blindness of the Washington administration, united to the mercenary legislation of the late republican Congress, present such a sad and deplorable contrast with he energy, sagacity, unanimity of action, and statesmaplike ability of the Cabinet and representatives of the people, at Montgomery, that the whole world will yield the respect which the latter challenge, while it cannot but be shocked and amazed at the unlooked for imbecility of the former. The Powers of Europe bave, for four months, been contemplating with that anxious concern which only self-interest can inspire, the affairs of the United States; and now, at the very moment when the efficiency and diplomatic acuteness of the South, stands forth in the boldest relief from the degradation to which fanaticism, venality, discord, and the rottenness of a bad cause, have reduced the dominant party in the North, England and France are about to be called on to recognise the independence of the

withdrawing members of the American confederation, even at cost of the displeasure of those that remain behind. That they will decide to do so, admits of but small doubt; and, when the circumstances of the case are considered, they will be abundantly justified in their determination. The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama; Col

A. Dudley Mann; and Judge P. A. Rose, of Louisiana, are the three special Commissioners that the federal government at Montgomery have selected to negotiate a recognition by the Courts of Paris and London, of the independence of the seven seceding States, and to propose such commercial treaties, as may establish. opon a permanent basis, the future relations of the three Powers. The fear of the reopening of the African slave trade is the solitary obection which was offered to friendly relations with the South, when the subject was recently discussed in the British Parliament, and that has been amply provided for by an article in the Montgomery constitution. The people of France are mere than disposed to welcome the Southern confederacy into the great confraternity of nations. According to the latest news from Paris, the Moniteur, the official journal of the imperial government, had expressed the "deepest indignation at the increase of duties imposed by the Northern United States upon French productions," and the Pays had already exclaimed: "Let the independence of the South be recognized; that servile insurrection openly and boldly preached in the pulpits of the North, may cease to be an ever present danger. In no part, perhaps, of the continent, regard being had to the population, do there exist men more eminent and gifted, with nobler or more generous sentiments, than in the Southern States. No country possesses levelier, kinder hearted and more distinguished women. To commence with the immortal Washington, the list of statesmen who have taken part in the government of the United States shows that all those who have shed a lustre on the country and won the admiration of Europe owed their being to that much abused South. And-strange coincidence—while Southern men presided over the destinies of the Union its gigantic prosperity was the astonishment of the world. In the hands of Northern men that edifice, raised with so much care and labor by their predecessors, comes crashing down, threatening to carry with it in its fall the industrial future of every other

nation."
The impotence with which the republican administration of Mr. Lincoln has alternated between its desire to adopt an aggressive coercive, bloodthirsty policy towards the South, and its physical inability to do so; the want of either courage, or a conciliatory spirit, which has characterized its measures, in the affair of Fort Sumter, will have created sufficient contempt for it, in Europe. But the monstrous conglomeration of absurdities of the Morrill tariff, will have proved, more than anything else, to both England and France, that while the South have but little to fear from the enmity of the Washington administration, they themselves have everything to dread, and nothing to hope from its friendship. Indeed, the rivalry between the tariffs, that were almost simultaneously adopted at Montgomery and the national capital, will, probably, decide the question of acknowledging separate nationalities, North and South, in the minds of the statesmen of Great Britain and France. The former has been framed with care and discrimination, upon the model of that which will expire in the Northern States, on the 1st of next month. The duties it imposes are reasonable; it is free from objectionable features; and it is evident from the spirit in which it was adopted, that legislators of the Southern republic are willing to modify its provisions, and agree to discriminating imposts, in the interest of such foreign Powers as shall enter into alliance with them. The prevalent Southern feeling is n favor of free trade, and the only exclusive tariff legislation that is to be looked for, will be against the manufactures of the North. Northern merchants are, already, making ar-

rangements to import goods into Charleston, Savanush, and New Orleans, in order to avoid the duties of the Morrill tariff. A few corrupt and depraved politicians concocted it, with the double intent of increasing the revenue and patronage of the present administration, and of benefitting the manufacturing and iron interests of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. It is a disgrace to every one concerned in it. Its authors will be disappointed in their expectations. The fact is, that the superior advantages offered by the South, and the certainty that imported merchandise can be transmitted, by rivers and railroad, to any part of the Northwest, and the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, at the lower rates of duty of the Montgomery tariff, will divert importations from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, and a blow will be struck at the local prosperity of the former States, the effects of which it is impossible accurately to calculate. It has been repeatedly demonstrated, that every effort of the Washington government to prevent the free ingress of merchandise into the Southern ports, must prove abortive. The united navies of England and France, could scarcely guard such an immense line of coast. Thus, able as the South will be to import goods, and, after they are landed to forward them to all parts of the continent, they will practically collect duties for the whole Union. It is simply absurd to suppose that any European nation would neglect the advantages which it might derive from a commercial treaty with a Power having so extended a commerce

within its grasp.

Messrs. Yencey, Rost, and Mann will, probably, have secured the recognition of the independence, by England and France, of the Southern confederacy, before the middle of this year: and the accompaniment will be such comme cial treaties as shall frustrate, forever, the insane, coercive policy which republican leaders have dattered themselves they could with imthe North? Where will the importers of the central States be, and what will be the fate of our manufacturers? No calculation can be made of the prodigious and lasting damage their interests will receive. The evil will, also, be without a remedy. Our Southern brethren age ground they will have secured. Neither can any system of border inspection shut out goods from the Northern States, that have once een brought into the South.

The Commissioners from the South go abroad under the most Tavorable auspices. Meanwhile, the conservative masses of the people, look with indignation upon the course which Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are pursuing. And the time is not far distant when the North will hold them to a bitter responsibility for the shameful imbecility and fanaticism with which they are betraying the interests of the country.

MILITARY MAXIMS GOOD FOR POLITICIANS. The most important man in the country just row is General Scott. Old as he is he has proved himself the only statesman in Washingon. But for him the new administration would have precipitated the country into the horrors of civil war, and rushed upon its own destruction. He has cooled down its belligerent ardor by a little soldierly advice.

Military men are often the best guides when olitical sagacity is at fault. The Duke of Vellington taught the old routine tory politiians that true statesmanship consisted as much in knowing when to yield as when to resist. Had be obstinately refused to recognise the justice of the Catholic claims he would have plunged Great Britain into the same troubles

that now menace us. We trust that the Lincoln administration will continue to benefit by the lessons of their military Mentor. His last, conveyed in the form of a notice to his correspondents, is Wellingtonian in its brevity and significance. Telling those who address letters to him that, owing to his infirmities and inability to use his pen, applications for autographs and offices are most burdensome to him, he adds that "he has within his own gift but two small places (long well filled), and that he recomnends no one whatever, other than an old soldier, nor for any office whatever out of the army." It would of course be too much to expect that a republican administration should apply these principles to all its appointments. There is, nevertheless, a large class of public servants in the government departments whose experience and usefulness annot easily be supplied. These persons can be the less dispensed with at a time when the disorganization of the Post Office by the secession of the cotton States, and the adoption of a high, and, as regards some of its provisions, an incomprehensible tariff, are likely to throw the public service into confusion. As the new administration has been compelled to call in the old veteran to extricate it from the embarrassments caused by its inability to fulil the pledges of the Chicago platform, it is to be hoped that it will continue to benefit by his advice, and act, as far as possible, on the wise rule that he has laid down in the choice

of his subordinates.

The New Tariff-Its Disastrous Effect

Politically and Commercially, There seems to be but one opinion among commercial men in this city and in the country at large as to the consequences of the new tariff law going into operation. By them the law is denounced as one that carries the principle of protection to the very verge of prohibition, and as being besides so ill considered and full of palpable blunders and inconsistencies as to render its execution very expensive and well nigh impossible. These are the views of the men in this country who are qualified to judge of such a measure. On the other side of the Atlantic the new law appears to meet with no more favor; and the sympathy which at first the British and French people were disposed to give to the Northern States in the present difficulties of the government is being converted into a feeling of hostility.

This change in European sentiment we have seen manifested in various ways of late. There is much suffering among the operative classes of England, produced by a variety of causes, among which the secession of the Southern States occupies a prominent position. The English trade report, which we print in another column, enumerating the causes that have acted unfavorably on that market, makes this clear specification:- "Political movements in the United States not only check exports, but retain moneys due, and cause derangements of trade in other quarters." In another paragraph it complains that we are not content with bringing distress and derangement upon European traders by our political quarrels, but must also enact a tar if which is next to prohibitory, and thus shut the door to future commercial transactions. It states, also, that many American orders for goods have been countermanded.

Again, we have the same sort of complaint from France. The official paper of the Empire-the Paris Moniteur-expresses its indignation in strong terms at the increase of duties imposed upon French productions by our new tariff, and intimates the withdrawal of the national sympathy from the anti-slavery cause on the ground of the palpable insincerity of those who made it a stepping-stone to power. There is a latent meaning in this declaration. We find lurking in it an ill concealed menace that after all it may be the policy of the empire not to give the cold shoulder to the Commis sioners from the Southern confederacy. Thus the Morrill tariff bids fair to prove destructive to Northern interests politically as well as commercially.

The mistake was the pressing of such a measure of legislation at a period when the country was in the midst of a revolution. l'ariffs are always among the most delicate subjects of legislation, and never should be ouched unless at periods of profound peace Even then they should not be meddled with rashly or without due caution and deliberation; for a change in the revenue laws of a country invariably causes dangerous fluctuations in trade. But here this great change has been rushed into when half a dozen States of the confederacy had withdrawn, and when the rest were too much occupied with the imminent dangers of the republic to bestow any attention on the details of a revenue

And now what is our position? The new tariff law must, of necessity, go into operation in all the ports acknowledging the jurisdiction of the federal government. In the ports that ave repudiated that jurisdiction the existing tariff, which was re-enacted by the Congress at Montgomery, is and will continue to be in force. The rates of duty imposed in the latter are considerably less than those imposed in the former. Consequently, while merchants can import goods into the Southern ports at low rates of duties, it is not to be supposed that will continue to import them into New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Northern ports at high rates, and therefore the import trade at these ports will be, if such a state of hings be allowed to continue, utterly ruined

There are now some eight hundred vessels employed in the carrying trade between Europe and the ports in the seceded States. No less than one hundred and thirty-one salled from Europe for such ports during the first twentyfive days of February. That trade will be doubled within the next year, under the combined influence of our protective tariff and the inducements offered by the South. Who does not see in this movement disaster to all our interests?

What is to be done? Is the new administration so absorbed in the work of parcelling out the spoils that it can give no time to the practical necessities of the hour?

SAD CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY .-There never before was a party in such a sad condition as the republican party. There does not appear to be any possible chance of saving it rom utter annihilation, if we are to believe its own followers. When the administration was inaugurated they cried out that if the government yielded an inch towards compromise the party would be ruined; then, when the evacuaion of Fort Sumter was talked of, they cried out again: if the troops are withdrawn the party will be ruined. The republicans in the last Congress passed the Merrill tariff, and the republican merchants and importers in the Northern cities, as well as the republican agriculturists of the West, now declare that unless the tariff is repealed by an extra session the party will be destroyed. Again, Mr. Seward ounces that no naturalized citizen, especially no political refugee, shall represent this government at any Court in Europe; whereupon the whole Northwest rises up and cries out that if the missions to France, England, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, Switzerland and russia are not filled by European refugees, the republican party is ruined forever. In such a state of things what are the administration to do to save the party? If ruin awalt them at every point, what can be done? Old Abe, indeed, has hit upon one safe policy, and hat is to give all the fat offices to the cousins, uncles and law partners of the leaders. We are afraid that the rank and file of the party. who became republicans on the representation of the demagogues, will find that their leaders are like the New York dollar jewelry—all brass. AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The opin

ion prevails among political circles at Washington that President Lincoln will soon be compelled to call an extra session of Congress. There are many necessities for it; but there would be justification enough in the call if it were made simply for the purpose of securing an act to explain the act entitled an act to regulate the duties upon imports, &c., known as the Morrill Tariff bill.

The Roman Question—Dangerous Agita-tion by the Prench Ciergy—Speech of Prince Napoleon.

The controversy between the French clergy and the Imperial government in regard to the Pope has resolved itself into an open war. It is evident, from the bitterness of the Bishop of Orleans, reply to M. Laguerroniere, and the gross personal insult offered to the Emperor by the Bishop of Poletiers, that the ecclesiastical power has determined on measuring its strength with him. The conviction of this fact has induced the government to lay aside the reserve with which it has dealt with this question. It feels that to crush out the danger which threatens it at home from the hostility of the clergy, it will have to put an end to the uncertainty that prevails as to its intentions in reference to it. To leave it unsettled for six months longer would be, in the present excited state of the public mind, owing to clerical influence, to compromise the security of the Imperial throne itself.

We may judge how critical the government deems its position from the declarations of Prince Napoleon and Count Pietri in the Senate on the address in reply to the Emperor's speech. Both plainly intimated that the temporal power of the Pope was forfeited, and that France should confine herself to the preservation of his spiritual power. How this is to be done is to be inferred from the Prince's concluding remarks. As Italy united, he says, will soon demand Rome as her capital, and as the Pope sannot become subject to another sovereign, he only way of reconciling the difficulty and maintaining his independence is by securing to the Pontiff the right side of the city, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget, guaraneed by the Powers. This, we have no doubt, s the plan decided upon by the French government. It is merely a modification of the original project of the Emperor in the pamphlet published by him previous to the Italian camaign, altered to suit the changed condition of things since that period. If it gives the Pontiff a divided occupancy of the Eternal City, he has his own obstinacy and the evil advice of the Antonelli elique to thank for it.

There are other reasons why the Emperor should be desirous to bring this question to an immediate settlement. It is well known that his domestic peace has been destroyed by the efforts used by the clergy to control his views in regard to it through his wife. To such an extent has her mind been worked upon by their arguments, that she has been driven half crazy, so that she is alternately projecting pilgrimages to the holy places or adandening herself to the influence of the spiritualists. The details given by our Paris correspondent in regard to her movements are exceedingly ourious, and explain the cause of some of her recent freaks, as well as of her unaccountable trip to Scotland. Thus situated, it is not to be wondered at that the Emperor should lose all patience with the the Pontiff, and decide upon making no further efforts to conciliate the prejudices of the ultramontane party.

The decision to which he has come, followed.

as it probably will be, by the immediate entrance of a Piedmontese army into Rome, will aggravate to the most violent pitch the hostility owards him of the French clergy. It is not unlikely that to defeat their intrigues, as well as to neutralize the effect of the discreditable exposures that are about to be made in the Mires' case, he will resort to the favorite expe dient of French rulers in such cases—that of engaging the attention of his people in another war. He will not want for an opportunity. Although the prudence of the Italians will postpone for a time any effort for the recovery of Venice, Austria cannot continue to maintain a purely defensive attitude. Inactivity in her present circumstances avail herself of the first chance to provoke it. The entrance of a Piedmontese army into Rome will soon afford it to her, if we are to place faith in her recent declarations. It is satisfactory, however, to the friends of freedom to be assured that no mere religious pretext will be permitted by France to furnish an excuse for the invasion of regenerated Italy. OPENING OF THE BRITISH RED RIVER TERRI-

rony.-It appears by the last news from Eng and that a bill is in preparation in Parliamen with reference to opening out the territory in British America lying between the Red river and the Pacific for colonization. The British government are thus about to develope a fine Northwestern territory, stretching out to the Pacific on one side, and to be ultimately brought into connection with the Atlantic on the other, by means of the Canada Trunk Railroad, the St. Lawrence and every other available means of communication. This is a fertile region and a splendld wheat growing country; so that the American Northwest will soon have a rival beside her in the British Northwest, and the former will have to look sharply to her interests. The American Northwest, in short must decide upon what course she is to pursue in the present complicated condition of the country, which has been brought about by the fanatical party who are now developing their policy at Washington in a feroclous scramble for the spoils, which they have won at the cost of disunion and the destruction of the country. It may come to pass that the Northwestern States will one day find it to their advantange to unite with this newly developed British territory, and form one grand country for themselves, independent of the North, East and South. Such an event was hinted at before, both in this country and in the British Parliament, and such may yet be the result of the breaking up of the Union by the abolition fanatics.

WHAT DO THE FREEDOM SHRIEKERS WANT?-In 1786 there were thirteen States in this Union. twelve of which were slave and one free. In 1861 there are thirty-four States and seven Territories; nineteen of these States and six of the Territories are free, and two other States which now recognise slavery-Delaware and Maryland-will undoubtedly soon be free States also. In five years from now the six Territories will be ready to come into the Union-if there be any Union then-as States, under free labor constitutions, and we shall then have twenty-seven free States to thirteen slave States. Yet the freedom shrickers are not satisfied with this rapid progress and growth of free territory. They are not content with anything short of the destruction of this glorious country for the sake of getting hold of the spoils, over which they are now engaged in such a fierce squabble at Washington.

INFORMATION WANTED .- Can any one inform us what has become of the late reported nomination of Mr. Crittenden for the vacancy in the Supreme Court?

THE INFLUX OF SPECIE FROM EUROPE. The influx of specie from Europe continues, with but little abatement, the Arabia, which arrived here on Saturday evening, bringing nearly a million and a half of dollars from Liverpool. Since the political complications of the country commenced, the transit of specie has been altogether changed: instead of sending it from this country to Europe, Europe has been compelled to send it to us, because our imports fell of while our exports increased; and now that the Morrill tariff is about to go into operation, the probability is that the imports will yet largely decrease, and hence we may expect still further arrivals of specie from Europe till some arrangements with the Southern confederacy are

The subjoined table will show the importation of specie since the election of Mr. Lin-

The second second	Port of		4
Steamship.		Dats.	Amou
Europa		Dec 16	of Speci
Etoe		Dec. 18.	330 0
Atlanuc	New York	Dec. 19.	850.00
Persia		. Dec. 20	8,107,0
Borussia		Dec. 20	17,5
Quaker City	New York	Dec. 20.	
Fulton	New York.	Dec. 25.	
Ariel		The second secon	1 226 2
Capada			
City of Mancheste			
Kangaroo	New York	Dec. 31.	
Australasian			825.00
Paiestino	New York		129 0
A212			1.090 00
City of Washingto	n New York	Jan. 23	107 40
Arago		Jan. 23.	
iagara	Halifax	Jan. 24.	1,000,0
Ona			1,500.00
Arabia			1,260:0
Kedar		Feb. 4.	48,7
Canada	Halifax	Feb. 8.	265 0
New York			90,00
City of Baltimore	New York.	Feb. 15.	90.0
America			172,0
Canadian			10.0
Fdinburg			
North Briton	Portland	Murch 8.	125,0
Nisgara	Boston	March 11.	375 0
Etaa	New York	March 14.	1 265,00
Arabia	New York	March 16.	1.400.0

Here we have over nineteen millions of specie contributed to our resources in the space of three months, independent of the importation from California, which amounted to about five millions. Had it not been for this unprecedented influx of money in the present calamitous times, and the remarkably prosperous condition of the country, nothing could have saved us from frightful financial ruin. It would have been in vain that the New York banks combined to consolidate their specie; in vain that commercial speculation became restricted; had it not been for the fortuitous ciroumstance that the decrease of our imports and the demand for our cotton and breadstuffs forced the European merchants to meet the crisis here by the shipment of specie, general ruin would have fallen upon us-the consequence of our political complications, which have brought all our internal commerce to

FORT PICKENS.-It is given out that the Southern confederacy Commissioners at Washington will demand the evacuation of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and present the alternative of a fight for it if not surrendered. It is believed, however, that Fort Sumter is an much as the administration will give to the secessionists, even for the sake of peace, and that even Sumter would not be given up if there were any help for it. Accordingly, we may expect to hear the ominous-sound of thunder from the Florida coast before many weeks are over; and then-why, then, we shall have the beginning of the end. The administration talks peace, but it is drifting to war.

DON'T FORGET THE CHEVALIER WEBB .- From day to day our Washington correspondents inform us of whole batches of fat offices given out, or of appointments expected; but we have looked in vain, thus far, for any fat office given or expected to be given to our venerable and valiant fighting cotemporary, the Chevalier Webb. But he must have something. If we down with Horace Greeley to relieve or recapture Fort Sumter; and we rather suspect that Honest Abe Lincoln is keeping our fighting Chevaller in reserve to meet the contingencies of war. Otherwise we should say "Honest Old Abe's" treatment of the high and mighty Chevalier is not the thing.

Political Intelligence.

A Dumma.—Old Abe's administration is just now in a most woful fix. If coercion is attempted towards the second States the border slave States will go out of the second States the border slave States will go out of the Union, and the country will be lost. If a pacific policy is adopted, the Chicago platform will go to pieces, and the black republican party will be broken into fragments. The President's position may now be likened te an intoxicated individual, who was one very cold night holding on to a spile on the edge of the dock, and who thus moralized:—"If I hold on here," said he, "I shall certainly freeze to death, and if I let go I shall fall in the water and be drowned."

KANSIS SENATOR.—Marcus J. Parrott will probably be one of the United States Senators from the new State of Kansas. His qualifications for the station may be found in the following paragraph from the black republican

in the following paragraph from the black republican paper in Leavenworth:—

The assertion that Mr. Parrott counselled concession and couciliation while in Washington is an infamous lie, and we dare them to prove it. Mr. Parrott attended the caccus of republican Congressmen, and voted against every measure which favored lowering the republican standard or backing down from the Chicage platform.

A Rana Avia.—There is a black republican in Philadelphia who requests the Bulletin to announce that he is not a candidate for any office under Old Abo's administration.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.—The republicans held a caucus at Columbus on the 14th last, and had thirty ballots for United States Senator. There were a great many changes and the result is doubtful. The contest at the close was

between Dennison and Herton.	The following is the first		
and last ballot:-	1d Ballet	30th Ballot.	
Merman	24		
Dennison		38	
Schenck	13	13	
Horton	13	13	
Stanton	6	CO. 200 177	
Gurley		THE RESERVE	
Nor So It is said there is no		a report that	

Wm. Appleton, the democratic member of Congress elect in Massachusetts, contemplates resigning his seat.

Complementary to Chitrander.—The Union party of Boston will honor John J. Crittenden with a torchlight

rocession on his visit to that city.

CONGRESSEN YET TO HE ELECTRO.—The States which are

et to choose representatives, and their times for election, are as follows:-Connecticut. April 1 North Carolina. Aug. 8
Rhode Island. April 3 California. Sept. 2
Virginia. May 28 Maryland. Nov. 6
Tennesree. Aug. 1 Kansas...

NEW HAMPSHIPE.-In 209 towns the vote for Governor is as follows:—Berry (rep.), 33,938; Stark (dom.), 29,743. There remain to be heard from twenty-one

towns, the vote of which in March, 1890, was as fol-ows:—For Goodwin (rep.), 1,338; Cate (dem.), 1,707. Taking that vote for present purposes, the result this year will be:—For Berry, 35,346; Stark, 31,450; Berry's majority, 3,896. The Concord Standard says:—The re-publicans have elected 160 representatives to the Legisla ture and the democrate about 100. A CHANCE FOR OLD ARE TO INCREASE HE PILE.—The editor of the Delaware Gazette offers a reward of \$5,000 to

the man who, from the reading of Lincoln's inaugural

can tell what version to give it—peace or war.

The New Treatmonus.—By the erection of three new Territories the black republicans have made room for a a hundred or more additional office seekers.

Concressional Nominations in Constitution—The black

republicans of Connecticut have nominated for re-election all the old abolition members of Congress.